

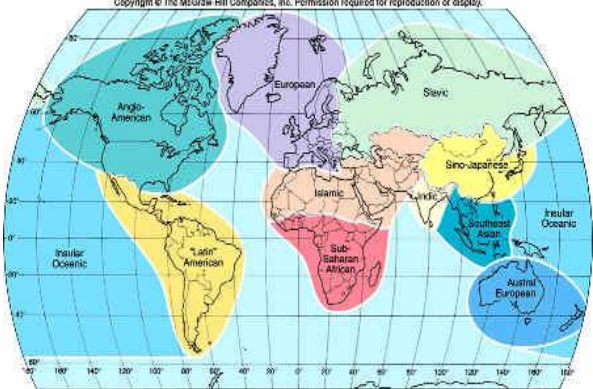
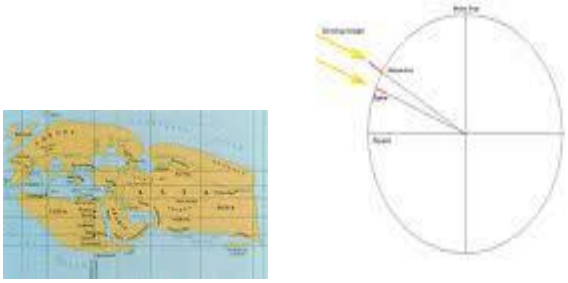
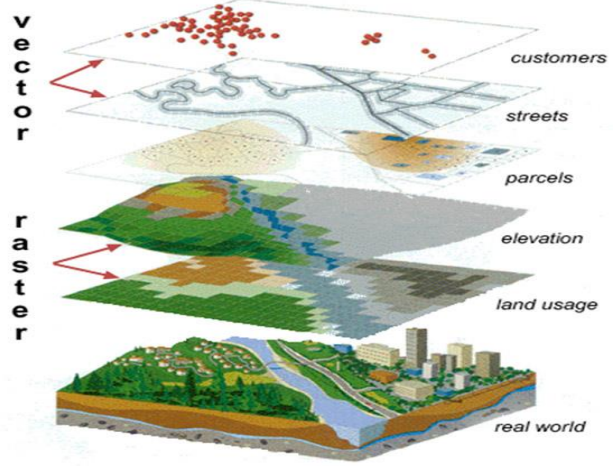



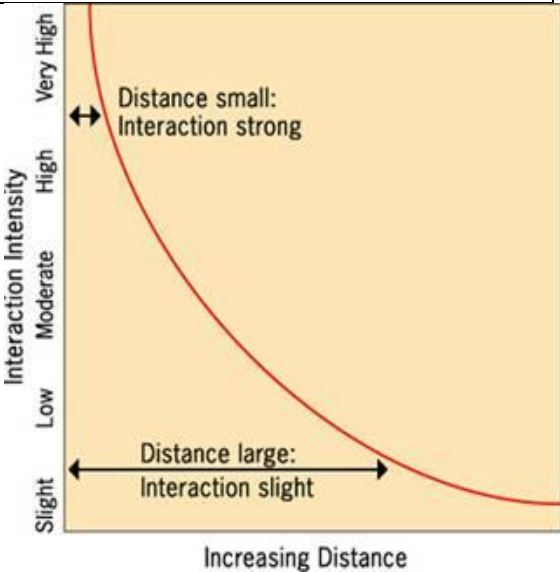


Who's Who of AP Human Geography

Theorist/Geographer & pages in AP bks	Name of Theory	Application	In a Nutshell	Illustration/Model
<p style="text-align: center;">Carl Sauer</p>	<p>Cultural landscape</p>	<p>Nature/ Perspectives</p>	<p>Modifying a natural landscape by a cultural group</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Ratzel</p> 	<p>Cultural geography (German-born, studied North America), human geography, Env. Determinism</p>	<p>Nature / Perspectives</p>	<p>Physical environment and climate influence human capacity for development/dominance (Jared Diamond)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Eratosthenes</p>	<p>“geography”</p>	<p>Nature/ Perspectives</p>	<p>Latitude, longitude, circumference of the Earth, tilt of axis, “leap day,” distance from Earth to sun</p>	

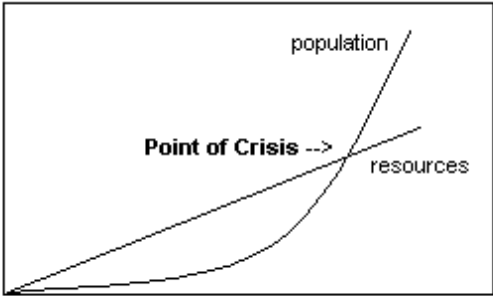
<p>McHarg</p>	<p>GIS</p>	<p>Nature/ Perspectives</p>	<p>Geographic Information Systems</p> <p>Use of satellite technology + computer software to discern layer's of the Earth's surface</p> <p>Data analysis</p>	 <p>The diagram shows a 3D perspective of GIS layers. On the left, 'vector' layers are shown as flat planes with red arrows pointing to them, containing red dots (customers), blue lines (streets), and yellow shapes (parcels). Below these are 'raster' layers, also with red arrows, showing a green and brown terrain (elevation) and a green and brown map (land usage). At the bottom is a 3D cutaway of the 'real world' showing a city, a river, and the ground.</p>
<p>Semple, Huntington, Taylor (Diamond?)</p>	<p>Environmental Determinism</p>	<p>Nature/ Perspectives</p>	<p>Physical environment and climate influence human capacity for development/ dominance</p> <p>(Jared Diamond)</p>	 <p>The illustration shows two men in a dry, rocky, and hilly landscape. One man, wearing a red tunic and black pants, is holding a bow and arrow, aiming it at the other man. The second man is shirtless, wearing a loincloth, and is also holding a bow and arrow. The background shows a clear sky and some distant figures, suggesting a harsh, arid environment.</p>
<p>Marshall Sahlins</p>	<p>Possiblism</p>	<p>Nature/ Perspectives</p>	<p>Inventions and innovations will allow humankind to overcome the environment; needs, technology drive</p>	 <p>The cartoon shows a man in a light blue shirt and purple pants looking at a large, green electric fan. He has a thoughtful expression, with a hand on his chin. The fan is on a green stand. This symbolizes the use of technology to overcome environmental challenges.</p>

Steward	Cultural Ecology	Nature/ Perspectives	The study of how humans interact with their environment at an individual and societal level (religions-agriculture)	
---------	------------------	-------------------------	---	--

Theorist/Geographer & pages in AP bks	Name of Theory	Application	In a Nutshell	Illustration/Model
Ravenstein	Ravenstein's Laws of Migration (evolved into push-pull factors)	Population/migration	<p>1) Most migrants only proceed a short distance, and toward centers of absorption.</p> <p>2) As migrants move toward absorption centers, they leave "gaps" that are filled up by migrants from more remote districts, creating migration flows that reach to "the most remote corner of the kingdom."</p> <p>3) The process of dispersion is inverse to that of absorption.</p> <p>4) Each main current of migration produces a compensating counter-current.</p> <p>5) Migrants proceeding long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce or industry.</p> <p>6) The natives of towns are less migratory than those of the rural parts of the country.</p>	

			7) Females are more migratory than males.	
Boserup	Intensification of Agriculture (Green Revolution—counter-Malthus)	Population/migration	In 1965, Boserup discussed that population growth stimulates <i>intensification</i> in agricultural development (stimulates technology) ... rather than being increased by agricultural output (Malthus upside-down); the rate of food supply may vary but never reaches its <i>carrying capacity</i> because as it approaches the threshold, an invention or development increases food supply, however, the depletion of nutrients creates diminishing returns.	<p>The graph plots two variables over time. The 'Food Supply' curve starts at a low level, remains flat for a period, then jumps in a step-like fashion. The 'Total Population' curve starts at a low level and increases exponentially, approaching the 'Food Supply' curve from below. Arrows point from the labels 'Food Supply' and 'Total Population' to their respective curves.</p>
Zelinsky	North America's Vernacular Regions	Population/Migration	Cultural regions have a regional identity	<p>The map is titled 'PERCEPTUAL REGIONS OF NORTH AMERICA'. It shows the continental United States divided into several color-coded regions: Northwest (yellow with diagonal stripes), West (green), Southwest (orange), Pacific (light green), Midwest (red), South (dark green), East (yellow), Northeast (red), Middle Atlantic (yellow), New England (red), and Atlantic (yellow). A legend on the right indicates 'No Regions Affiliation' for the Gulf of Mexico area. A scale bar at the bottom shows 0, 250, and 500 Kilometers and 0, 250, and 500 Miles. The map is labeled 'Projection 6' on the left side.</p>

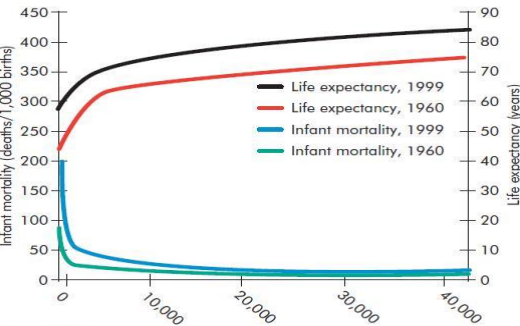
Malthus	Malthusian Theory	Population/ Migration	The ability to breed exceeds the ability to feed Food= arithmetic Pop'n=geometric
---------	-------------------	--------------------------	---



Malthus' Basic Theory

Neo-Malthusians	Ehrlich, Simon	Population/ Migration	As people become wealthier, resources become scarcer, and we may run out of some (gas prices!)
-----------------	----------------	--------------------------	---

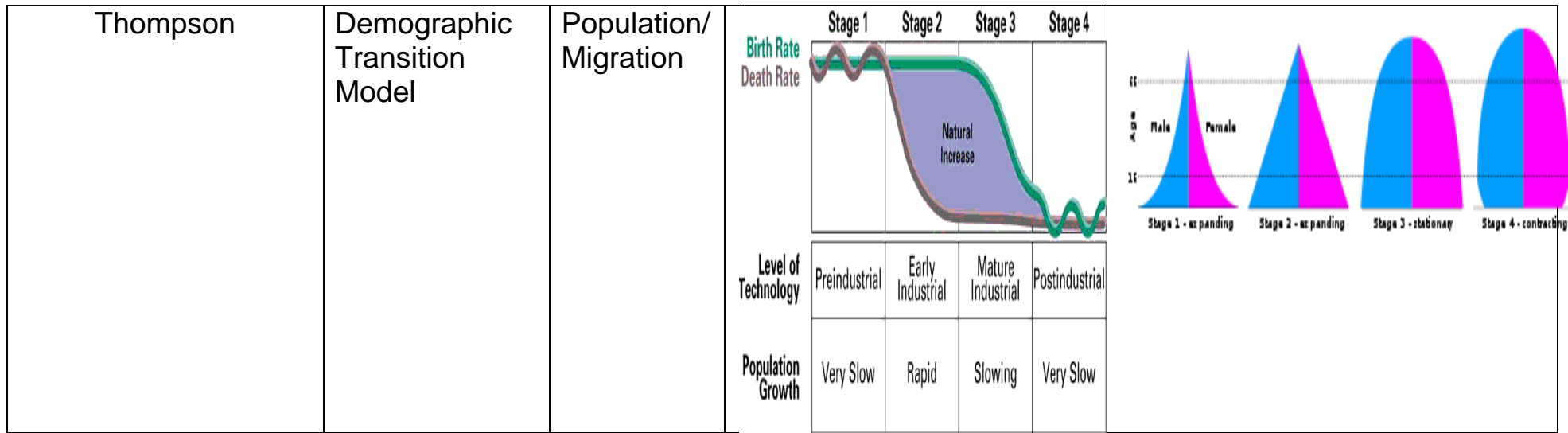
Figure 4 **Life expectancy & infant mortality as a function of economic development and secular technological change, 1960–1999**



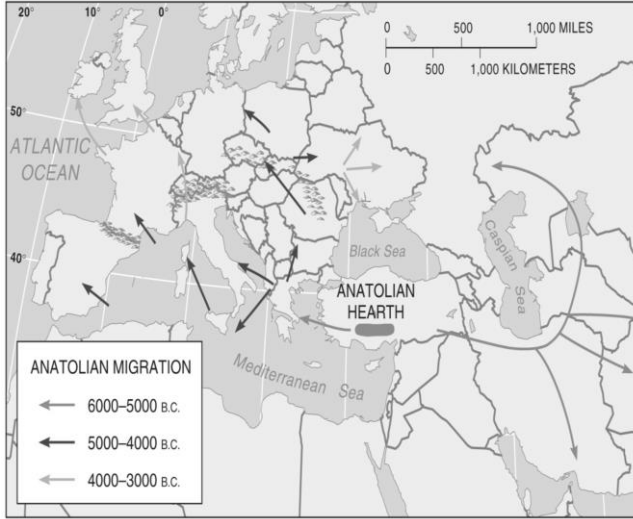
Note: MXR = market exchange rates.
Source: Goklary (2007a), based on World Bank (2001)


http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12318866 European Union, OAU	Cairo Plan	Population/ Migration	1994 International Conference on Population and Development Recognition of strained resources and desire to reach sustainability (agriculture, fisheries, fresh water, resources, family planning)
--	------------	--------------------------	---









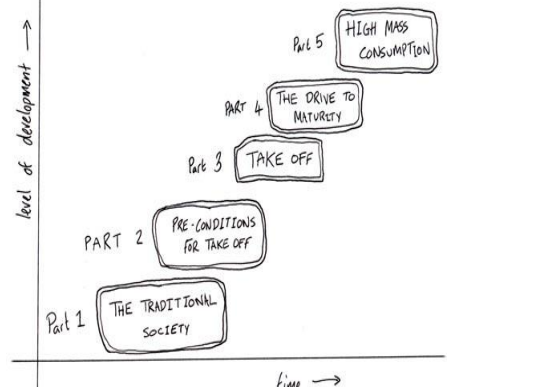
Theorist/Geo. & pages in bk	Name of Theory	Application	In a Nutshell	Illustration/Model
Gimbutus	Kurgan Hearth Theory of the Proto-Indo-European Language	Culture/ Language	the Proto-Indo-European language diffused from modern day Ukraine through conquest .	<p>KURGAN MIGRATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5000-4000 B.C. 4000-3000 B.C. 3000-2000 B.C. Area infiltrated by 4000 B.C. Area infiltrated by 3500 B.C. <p>Copyright © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.</p>

Colin Renfrew	Anatolian Hearth Theory of the Proto-Indo-European Language	Culture/ Language	The P-I-E language spread through the innovation of <i>agriculture</i> rather peacefully with Anatolia (modern day Turkey) as the hearth.	 <p>Copyright © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.</p>
---------------	---	----------------------	--	---



Theorist/Geo & pages	Name of Theory	Application	In a Nutshell	Illustration/Model
Mahan	Geostrategist, Naval Power 19 th century	Political	Control seaborne commerce (source of GB's power); Teddy Roosevelt's advisor, Spanish-American War, Persian studies	 <p>THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA</p>

<p>Spykman</p>	<p>Rimland Theory</p>	<p>Political</p>	<p>Spykman believed that the Heartland may control the land but the Rimland will control the sea. (Keep heartland in check) The Heartland is trapped in a sense by its own geography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To the north is an ocean that is icebound much of the year. - To the east are the Ural Mountains and vast tracts of land with sparse populations. - To the south is the Middle East with its immense deserts. - To the west is Democratic Western Europe <p>The Rimland would use the oceans to contain the Heartland, engaging in a battle between land and sea. NATO, SEATO, CENTO</p> <p>(Vietnam, Korean War)</p>	 
<p>Ratzel</p>	<p>Political Geography</p>	<p>Political</p>	<p>Lebensraum (living space, later used by Hitler to justify expansion into Europe to make room for the "Master Race") NATIONALISTIC EXPANSION</p> <p>"Raum"= where German people lived, and they were justified in taking land from weaker peoples</p> <p>Social Darwinism</p>	

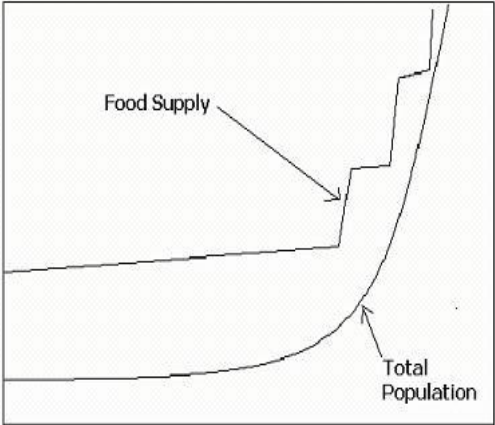
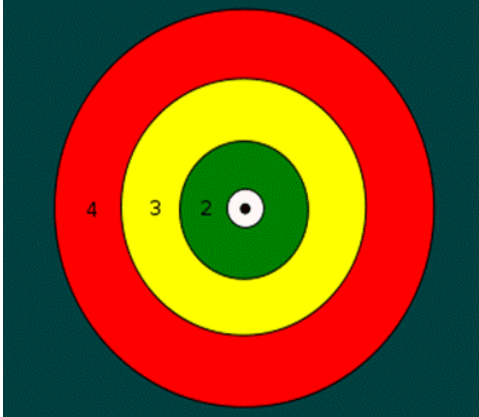

<p>Marx & Engels</p>	<p>Marxism</p> <p>19th century Industrial Revolutionary backlash</p> <p>Leninism Stalinism Maoism</p>	<p>Political</p>	<p>1. Capitalism (free market, exploitation of proletariat by bourgeoisie)</p> <p>2. Socialism (proletarian uprising, redistribution of bourgeoisie wealth, gov't oversees changes)</p> <p>3. Communism (everyone is equal, nobody goes hungry or is unemployed)</p> <p>CLASS STRUGGLE</p>	
--------------------------	--	------------------	--	--

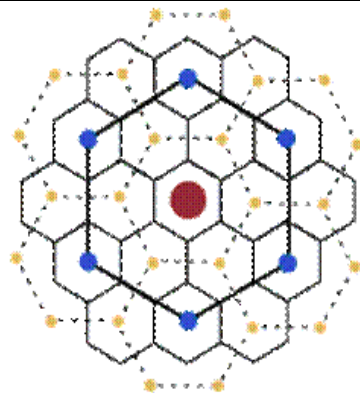
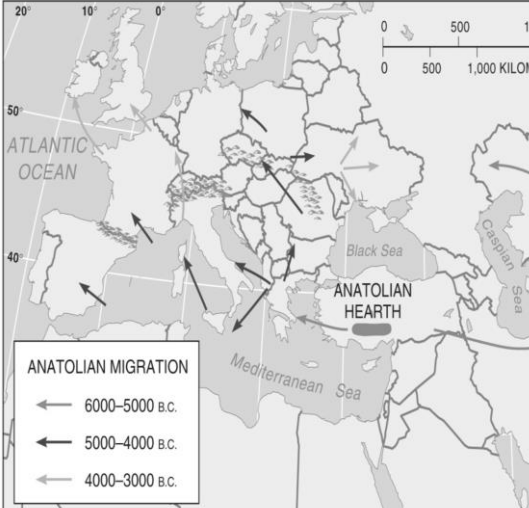
Person & pages in AP bks	Name of Theory	Application	In a Nutshell	Illustration/Model
<p>Rostow</p>	<p>Modernization Model</p>	<p>Development/ Resources</p>	<p>Modernization Model (1960): a <i>liberal</i> model that postulates that economic modernization occurs in five basic stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Traditional society 2) Precondition for takeoff 3) Takeoff 4) Drive to Maturity 5) Age of Mass Consumption 	



<p>Wallerstein</p>	<p>World-Systems Analysis</p> <p>Neo-colonialism</p> <p>Post-colonial dependency</p>	<p>Development/Resources</p>	<p>Core-periphery-semiperiphery</p> <p>Core= MDC's, drive global economy</p> <p>Periphery= LDC's, often once colonies</p> <p>Semiperiphery= countries between core and periphery (Asian tigers, Mexico)</p>	<p>Low-income economies (\$760 or less)</p> <p>Middle-income economies (\$761 to \$9,360)</p> <p>High-income economies (\$9,361 or more)</p> <p>No data</p> <p>The map was produced by the Map Group of the World Bank. It is available under a Creative Commons license. All rights reserved. No part of this map may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the World Bank. 2013/14/14 00:00:00</p>
<p>Zelinsky</p>	<p>North America's Vernacular Regions</p>	<p>Population/Migration</p>	<p>Cultural regions have a regional identity</p>	<p>PERCEPTUAL REGIONS OF NORTH AMERICA</p> <p>PACIFIC NORTHWEST WEST MIDWEST SOUTH SOUTHWEST EAST MIDDLE ATLANTIC NEW ENGLAND ATLANTIC EAST CANADA PACIFIC GULF SOUTH</p> <p>Projection 6</p> <p>Source: From W. Zelinsky, "North America's Vernacular Regions," <i>Annals of the AAAG</i>, 1980, p. 14.</p>
<p>Malthus</p>	<p>Malthusian Theory</p>	<p>Development/Resources</p>	<p>Population will increase faster than food supply</p>	<p>population</p> <p>resources</p> <p>Point of Crisis --></p> <p>Malthus' Basic Theory</p>


Ratzel	Organic Theory	Development/ Resources	States are living organisms that hunger for land and, like organisms, want to continue to grow by gaining more land Nazi Germany	
Mackinder	Heartland Theory	Development/ Resources (Political, too)	The Heartland Theory suggests that whoever owns Eastern Europe and Western Asia has the political power and capital to rule the world. Pivot area DOMINO THEORY/ containment	

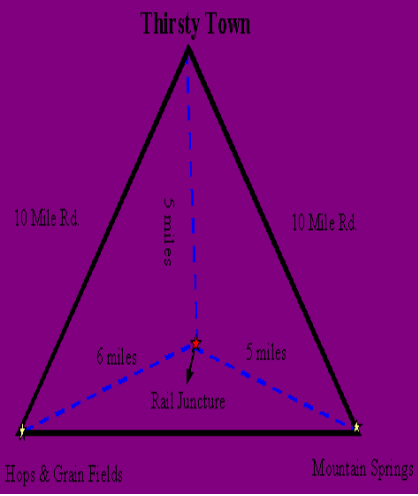
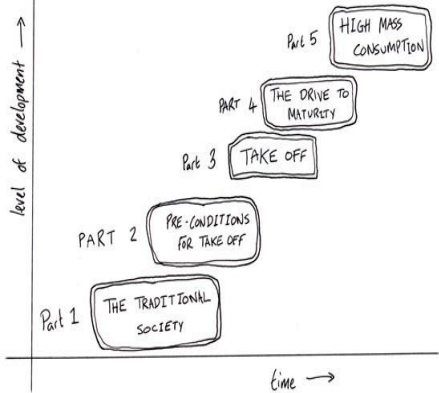
Person & pages in AP bks	Name of Theory	Application	In a Nutshell	Illustration/Model
--------------------------	----------------	-------------	---------------	--------------------

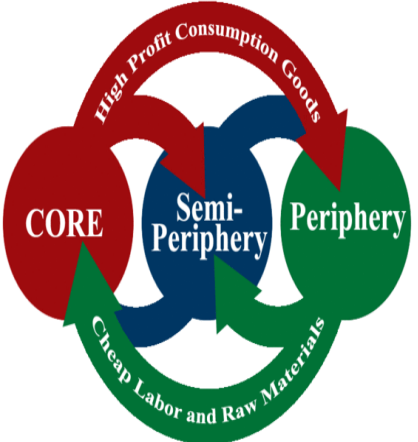


<p>Boserup</p>	<p>Intensification of Agriculture (Green Revolution—counter-Malthus)</p>	<p>Population/migration</p>	<p>In 1965, Boserup discussed that population growth stimulates <i>intensification</i> in agricultural development (stimulates technology) ... rather than being increased by agricultural output (Malthus upside-down); the rate of food supply may vary but never reaches its <i>carrying capacity</i> because as it approaches the threshold, an invention or development increases food supply, however, the depletion of nutrients creates diminishing returns.</p>	
<p>Von Thunen</p>	<p>Isolated State; Von Thunen Model</p>	<p>Agriculture/Land Use</p>	<p>Discussed agricultural location as primarily a factor of transportation cost and profit maximization by farmers through his model. For the image to the left - the black dot represents a city; 1 (white) dairy and market gardening; 2 (green) forest for fuel and building materials; 3 (yellow) grains and field crops; 4 (red) ranching; the outer, dark green area represents wilderness where agriculture is not profitable.</p>	
<p>Borlaug</p>	<p>Green Revolution</p>	<p>Agriculture/Land Use</p>	<p>Green Rev'n, High Yield Crops Nobel Peace Prize 1970 China, India, Mexico, Pakistan Wheat, rice</p>	<p>Living Lands & Waters Presents THE GREEN REVOLUTION</p> 



<p>Christaller</p>	<p>Central Place Theory</p>	<p>Agriculture/ Land Use</p>	<p>Central place theory (1933): designed to explain the spatial distribution of human settlements. Central places are settlements providing services to their surrounding “market areas”. The ordering of settlements based on the number and level of services they provide produces a hierarchy. Like the left-hand diagram, hierarchies are often complicated because market areas of different-order settlements overlap (shown as solid and broken lines).</p>	 <p>Complex Pattern of Overlapping Market Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highest order settlement ● Middle order settlement ● Lowest order settlement
<p>Colin Renfrew</p>	<p>Anatolian Hearth Theory of the Proto- Indo-European Language</p>	<p>Agriculture/ Land Use</p>	<p>The P-I-E language spread through the innovation of agriculture rather peacefully with Anatolia (modern day Turkey) as the hearth.</p>	 <p>ANATOLIAN HEARTH</p> <p>ANATOLIAN MIGRATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ← 6000–5000 B.C. ← 5000–4000 B.C. ← 4000–3000 B.C. <p>Copyright © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.</p>


<p>Carl Sauer</p>	<p>Vegetative v. seed planting</p> <p>1. Veg: SE Asia, West Africa, NW South America</p> <p>2. Seed: W. India, N. China, Ethiopia (led to herding)</p>	<p>Agriculture/ Land Use</p>	 <p>Vegetative Hearths</p>	 <p>Seed Hearths</p>
-------------------	--	----------------------------------	--	---

Theorist/Geo. & pages in AP bks	Name of Theory	Application	In a Nutshell	Illustration/Model
<p>Borlaug</p>	<p>Green Revolution/ High-Yield Crops</p>	<p>Industry/ Development</p>	<p>China, India, Africa—support growing populations with high-yield crops (Boserup)</p>	

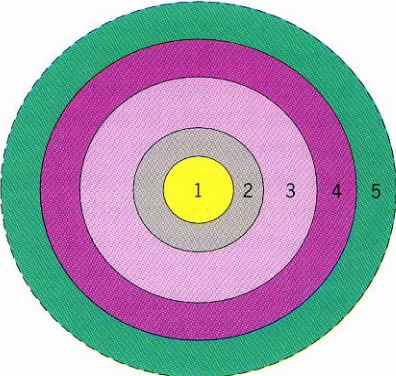
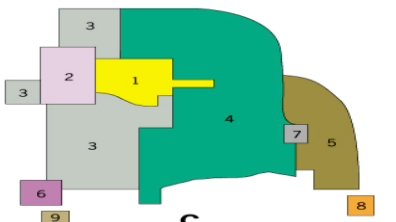
<p>Weber</p>	<p>Least Cost Theory</p>	<p>Industry/ Development</p>	<p>Least Cost Theory (1940s): owners of manufacturing plants seek to minimize three costs: 1) transportation, 2) labor, and 3) agglomeration (too much can lead to high rents & wages, circulation problems – and ultimately to deglomeration); in the weight-losing case, firms locate closer to the raw materials to reduce cost; in the weight-gaining case, firms locate closer to the market.</p>	
<p>Rostow</p>	<p>Modernization Model</p>	<p>Industry/ Development</p>	<p>Modernization Model (1960): a <i>liberal</i> model that postulates that economic modernization occurs in five basic stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Traditional society 2) Precondition for takeoff 3) Takeoff 4) Drive to Maturity 5) Age of Mass Consumption 	

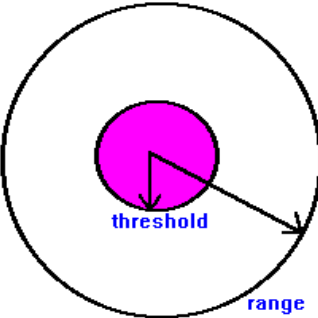
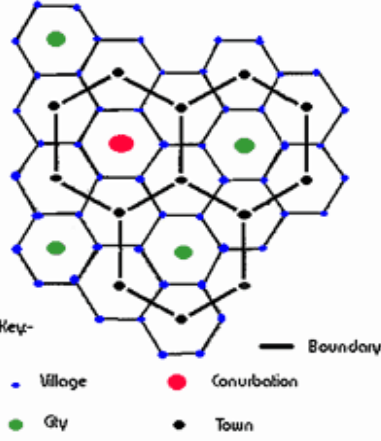
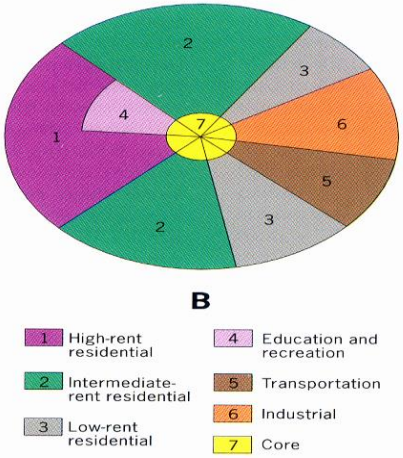
<p>Wallerstein</p>	<p>World-Systems Theory</p>	<p>Industry/ Development</p>	<p>Core-Periphery-Semiperiphery (inter-connectedness)</p>	 <p>Wallerstein's World System Theory Model</p>
<p>Lang & Taylor</p>	<p>Edgeless Cities</p>	<p>Industry/ Development</p>	<p>Urbanization/ New Metropolis—non-centered; megapolitan; global cities; interconnectedness</p>	
<p>Henry Ford</p>	<p>Fordism</p>	<p>Industry/ Development</p>	<p>Assembly Line, mass production, standardization, specialty tools</p>	

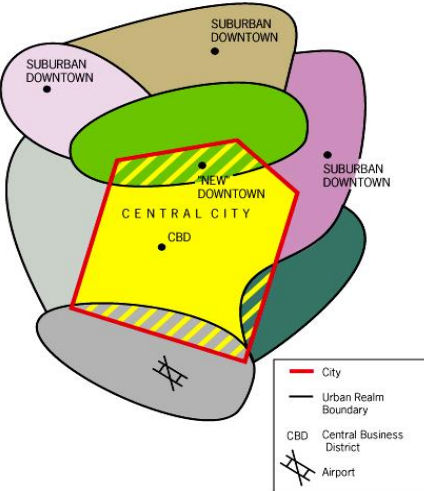

<p>Hodkinson, Gottfried</p>	<p>Neo-Fordism</p>	<p>Industry/ Development</p>	<p>Call centers (outsourcing), just in time, global economy, lean production, process re-engineering, kaizen (improvement)</p>	
<p>Harvey</p>	<p>Post-Fordism</p>	<p>Industry/ Development</p>	<p>Globalistic business world in which capital is very fluid, tertiary sector is powerful, women are in the workforce, hi-tech, emphasis on consumers and their needs; no more large-scale production in big factories—footloose industries</p>	



Marx & Engels	Marxism	Industry/ Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capitalism (free market, exploitation of proletariat by bourgeoisie) 2. Socialism (proletarian uprising, redistribution of bourgeoisie wealth, gov't oversees changes) 3. Communism (everyone is equal, nobody goes hungry or is unemployed) <p style="text-align: center;">CLASS STRUGGLE</p>	
---------------	---------	--------------------------	---	--

Person & Pages in AP bks	Name of Theory	Application	In a Nutshell	Illustration/Model
-----------------------------	----------------	-------------	---------------	--------------------

<p>Burgess</p>	<p>Concentric Zone Model</p>	<p>Cities/ Urban Land Use</p>	<p>Concentric Zone Model (1925): structural model of the American central city (based on Chicago in the 1920s); the zones identified are 1) the CBD; 2) the transition zone of mixed residential, factory, and commercial use; 3) low-class residential homes (inner city); 4) better quality middle-class homes; and 5) upper-class commuters zone. Burgess's work is based on bid rent ... the amount that people will pay for the land (e.g., wealthier families tended to live much further away from the CBD; could afford automobiles).</p>	<p>CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL</p>  <p>A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Central business district 2 Zone of transition 3 Zone of independent workers' homes 4 Zone of better residences 5 Commuters' zone
<p>Harris & Ullman</p>	<p>Multiple Nuclei Model</p>	<p>Cities/Urban Land Use</p>	<p>Multiple Nuclei Model (1945): based on the idea that people have greater movement due to increased car ownership. This increase of movement reduced the primacy of the CBD and allowed for the specialization of regional centers (e.g., nuclei such as light manufacturing or business parks).</p>	<p>MULTIPLE NUCLEI MODEL</p>  <p>C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Central business district 2 Wholesale, light manufacturing 3 Low-class residential 4 Middle-class residential 5 High-class residential 6 Heavy manufacturing 7 Outlying business district 8 Residential suburb 9 Industrial suburb

<p>Christaller</p>	<p>Central Place Theory</p> <p>(Threshold, Range)</p> 	<p>Cities/Urban Land Use</p>	<p>* seeks to explain the number, size and location of human settlements in an urban system</p> <p>*Settlements function as 'central places' providing services to surrounding areas</p>	<p>Central Place Theory</p>  <p>Key-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village • City • Conurbation • Town — Boundary
<p>Hoyt</p>	<p>Sector Model</p>	<p>Cities/Urban Land Use</p>	<p>Sector Model (1939): improvements in transportation made the Burgess Model more obsolete. Hoyt observed that zones expanded outward from the city center along electric trolley lines, railroads, highways, and other transportation arteries; wedge-shaped patterns -- or sectors -- emanating from the CBD and centered on major transportation routes</p>	<p>SECTOR MODEL</p>  <p>B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 High-rent residential 2 Intermediate-rent residential 3 Low-rent residential 4 Education and recreation 5 Transportation 6 Industrial 7 Core

<p>Vance</p>	<p>Urban Realms Model</p>	<p>Cities/Urban Land Use</p>	<p>Urban realms – parts of giant conurbations; self-sufficient suburban sectors (focused on their own independent CBD)</p> <p>Edge cities– outer realms; third wave: 1) suburbanization after WWII, 2) malling of US (moving marketplace to suburbs in 1960s & 70s), 3) edge cities (moving jobs to suburbs in 1980s & 90s)</p> <p>Edge cities have extensive office & retail space, few residential buildings</p>	<p>URBAN REALMS MODEL</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the Urban Realms Model. It features a central yellow area labeled 'CENTRAL CITY' containing a 'CBD' (Central Business District) and an 'AIRPORT' (marked with an airplane icon). Surrounding this central city are several 'SUBURBAN DOWNTOWN' areas, each with its own CBD. The entire model is enclosed within a red boundary representing the 'City' and a black boundary representing the 'Urban Realm Boundary'. A legend in the bottom right corner defines these symbols.</p>
<p>Muller</p>	<p>Suburban America</p>	<p>Cities/Urban Land Use</p>	<p>Suburban downtowns, Atlanta</p>	 <p>An aerial photograph of a suburban development in Atlanta, Georgia. The image shows a circular road pattern surrounding a central green space, characteristic of a suburban downtown or edge city.</p>

<p>Lang & Taylor</p>	<p>Edgeless Cities</p>	<p>Cities/Urban Land Use</p>	<p>Urbanization/ New Metropolis—non-centered</p>	
<p>Borchert</p>	<p>4 Stages</p>	<p>Cities/Urban Land Use</p>	<p>Stage 1 – The sail-wagon period 1790-1830 Stage 2 – The iron-horse period 1830-1870 Stage 3 – The steel-rail period 1870-1920 Stage 4 – The auto-air-amenity period 1920-70 ??Stage 5?? – High Technology period 1970-</p>	
<p>Gottman</p>	<p>NE Megalopolis</p>	<p>Cities/Urban Land Use</p>	<p>US NE Megalopolis</p>	